ide his social and philanthropical

some among his silk-stocking friends, among the saloonkeepers, among the voters and had won. This was during the summer of 1882.

As election day came around the fight waxed hot. In the same district was William Waldorf Astor, a candidate for Congress on the same ticket that carried Roosevelt. Both men made strenuous campaigns. The wealthy residents of the district caught the infection. Millionaires solicited the votes of their servants. There were fusions of all sorts and kinds of people, but such was the personal popularity of young Roosevelt that when the election counts were taken it was found that he had ridden to victory, while astor fell far short of the goal.

Cold Shoulder to Bosses.

The election over and his coveted seat bosses sought him out and Would he be amenable to ordere" Mr. Roosevelt would not.

"I do not number party loyalty he and his troubles with the houses he-

He was twenty-three when he took his seat in the state legislature at Al-bany. He was unknown and alone— very much alone. Yet within a short time he was one of its most notable

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.

Senator Saulsbury of Delaware introduced a bill to include Rock

cabinet he offered his services. Roosevelt hoped to be appointed assistant

Mr. Roosevelt, in fact, became prophet and leader almost immediately in the assembly firmly in his possessecret of his firm conviction that afsounded him as to his political creed. fairs in Cuba were in such a precarious

by the United States would be neces-sary, and in order to forestail the emergency he set about advocating re-forms in the navy.

He organized a system of rank and promotion among naval officers; advo-cated vital changes in the target prac-tice of United States war vessels, and sought in every way to cut the red tape that bound that slow-going de-partment.

On the Soil of Cuba.

They left San Antonio on May 29, ar-

THE CONCE ROOSEVELT'S LIFE

ONE OF STRENUOUS EFFORT

Began Political Career Soon After
Reaching Majority, and at Once
Attained First Rank.

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New Fork October 27, 1858. The Roosevelt was born in New Island and the state of the family in America, as Maartenzeon von Roosevelt, setting in New York nearly 300 years in length of the family in America, as Maartenzeon von Roosevelt, setting in New York nearly 300 years in From Claes von Roosevelt the nerw and prospered. They were ners, shipbuilders and owners, and chants of note.

Roosevelt's father, himself and the control of the country. Roosevelt in augurated and won, opposing the national control of the country. Roosevelt in augurated and won, opposing the national control of the country. Roosevelt in augurated and won, opposing the national control of the country. Roosevelt in augurated and won, opposing the national control of the country. Roosevelt in augurated and won, opposing the national control of the country. Roosevelt in augurated and won, opposing the national control of the country. Roosevelt in augurated of the country. Roosevelt in augurated of the country. Roosevelt in augurated and an arbitration commission that finally succeeded in settling that industrial revolt on Cother 15, 1902.

Another notable achievement of the house when the lost the great battle of the national long the country. Roosevelt administration commission that finally succeeded in settling that industrial revolt on Cother 15, 1902.

Another notable achievement of the state respublican party. In six weeks after his enaster the sanction has a state of the state respublican party. In six weeks after his inauguration have after his position of the state respublican party. In six weeks after his inauguration has a series of the state of the state of the sanction of the political situation. During his serm of of the state republican massis of the state republican massis of the state republican party. In six weeks after his political situation. During his te

man and practically forcing the selection of a negro delegate for that position.

He lost the great battle of the national meeting, however. Both he and his fellow delegates had made a strenuous fight against the nomination of James G. Blaine for President. Their grounds seemed to them to be beyond reproach, but in spite of their fight Blaine was nominated, both Roosevelt and his fellows capitulating and casting their votes for the popular choice rather than follow the action of other delegates who broke with the republican party.

With Blaine's defeat and the election of Grover Cleveland, Roosevelt sought a ranch and retired from politics for the time being. The ranch was in North Dakota.

Period of Political Oblivion.

He now entered upon a term of sorrow and disappointment. His party was in eclipse and he was forced into political oblivion. In October of 1884

He now entered upon a term of sorms and disappointment. His party was in eclipse and he was forced into political oblivion. In October of 1834 his mother died, to be followed two days later by his wife.

This ambition led him to the fields and woods and regenerated his physical being to such an extent that when a centered Harvard in 1876 he was abust young man. He boxed, rowed, an and swam with an enthusiasm hat was the last word in "strenuos-ty." When he graduated in 1836 of the tend twenty-second on the commencement roster.

At about this time Mr. Roosevelt and construction of this case has since come to be viewed as one of the greatest was in eclipse and he was forced into the Construction of the Roosevelt and the Panama canal possible of construction by the United States, is another under a transmission. It has been claimed being to such an extent that when the last word in "strenuos-ty." When he graduated in 1836 of Roosevelt's career. He speed by the tended twenty-second on the commencement roster.

At about this time Mr. Roosevelt are an oney-gesting American, insansible character than the mere soney-gesting American, insansible and portune and putting his fortune only to the second by the independents. His party was in eclipse and he was forced in 1858. He seed he was a consequence of 1834 his mother deed, to be followed two days later by his wife.

Roosevelt's career. He speed by the independent of the second of the tender was the last of the second of the consequence of Panama could not have dependence of Panama could not have been dead to the followed by the independent of the second of t

Pledge Against Third Term.

garding the third term:

that has been done me," he said, "and I shall try to show my gratification by a wise and just administration. On March 4 next I shall have completed three years and a half as President of the United States, and I shall regard that three years and a half as my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

It has been since said that Roosevelt has broken his pledge in seeking nomination again, though there are others who maintain that as he made no definite reference to the time at which he would accept or seek a third nomination, his declaration had reference to a third consecutive term.

He accepted a position as contributing editor of the Outlook, after laboring manfully for the election of his then friend and companion, William Howard Taft, and set about preparing for the African hunting expedition which he had arranged to execute for the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington.

Roosevelt's hunting trip consumed the greater portion of the years of 1909 and 1910, and was followed by a tour through the European countries, during which he received the welcome and homage of their rulers and peoples.

Break With President Taft.

sear in the state legislature at Albany.

He was twenty-three when he took his sear in the state legislature at Albany.

He was unknown and alone—very way to cut the red tape that bound that slow-going department. With the destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor his duties and responsion to the report of a railroad bill by the railroad committee, of which Roosevelt was a member. The orders from roads did not like the measure and alone majority of the machine men on the railroad committee showed signs of favoring their instructions.

But Mr. Roosevelt intervened. He asked to see the bill and calmiy placed it in his pocket, declaring his intention of making a minority report on the measure to the assembly. His action threatened a personal encounter, but the end of the continuation of the steel of in the committee.

The fame of the young legislator's daring won him many friends, however, and though the measure was as effectually killed in opps session as it would have been in committee, the fight he state legislature, becoming the leader of his party and one of the most influential men of the assembly. He had thoroughly organized his district and the continuation of the same o

At the republican convention in Chicago, however, the "steam roller" was in operation, and Roosevelt delegates iving at Tampa, Fla., on June 3. On were thrown out and Taft delegates June 22 they arrived on Cuban soil and were seated. Col. Roosevelt and his on the 24th of that mouth their first engagement took place, the fight at Las Gussimas.

Then came the battle of San Juan. At the time of his charge, July 2, 1898, there were nothing but encomiums for the man who waited for orders that came not and finally headed the advance that swept over Kettle Hill and then up the slope of San Juan, under a galling fire.

The war over, the Rough Riders returned to the United States on August 15, 1898, landing at Montauk Point. They were greeted as the heroes of the campaign and Roosevelt, their leader, was hailed as a popular idol. On September 27 of the same year he was nominated for Governor of New York state on the republicant ticket, and in the election in November he won his fight hands down. His tenure of office on the 24th of that month their first adherents claimed that they had been

JUSTICE AND MRS. CHARLES E. HUGHES AND FAMILY.



THE CHILDREN ARE: CHARLES E., JR.; ELIZABETH (ON THE LAP OF JUSTICE HUGHES) AND HELEN AND

He is the author of "The Winning of 1812," "Hunting Trips of a Ranch-man," "Life of Thomas Hart Benton,"
"Life of Gouveneur Morris," "Ranch
Life and Hunting Trail," "History of
New York," "The Wilderness Hunter,"
"American Ideals and Other Essays,"
"The Rough Riders," "Life of Oliver
Cromwell" and "The Strenuous Life,"
Besides these volumes he has been a
prolific contributor to American magazines and periodicals.

FOR THE D. C. NATIONAL GUARD

Supplementary Estimates of Cash Needed Transmitted to House.

priations that will be required by the District National Guard for the fiscal Treasury. These estimates were framed

Roosevelt's hunting trip consumed the greater portion of the years of 1909 and 1910, and was followed by a tour through the European countries, during which he received the welcome and homage of their rulers and peoples.

Break With President Taft.

Mr. Roosevelt almost immediately upon his return took up his duties of contributing editor, voicing his editorial views on current topics with an

FOR G. O. P. NOMINATION.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES of New York, fifty-four years old; asso-late justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; former Governor f New York.

WILLIAM EDGAR BORAH of Idaho, fifty-one years old; senator from

FRANK B. WILLIS of Ohio, forty-three years old; Governor of Ohio;

T. COLEMAN DU PONT of Delaware, fifty-two years old; manufac-

JOHN WANAMAKER of Pennsylvania, seventy-eight years old; mer-

HOME OF THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE.



MANDSQUE RESIDENCE OF JUSTICE HUGHES AT 16TH AND V STREETS NORTHWEST.

MEN RECEIVING VOTES

JOHN W. WEEKS of Massachusetts, fifty-six years old, senator from sachusetts, formerly a member of the House and before that a naval

PHILANDER CHASE KNOX of Pennsylvania, sixty-three years old; ner senator from Pennsylvania; former Secretary of State; former

SAMUEL W. McCALL of Massachusetts, 65 years old; Governor of sachusetts; former president of Dartmouth College; former repre-

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT of Ohio, fifty-eight years old; former President of the United States; former Secretary of War; former United States judge; former governor general of the Philippines; professor of law at Yule University.

LEONARD WOOD of Washington, D. C., fifty-five years old; major general in the United States Army.

MARTIN GROVE BRUMBAUGH of Pennsylvania, fifty-four years old;

HENRY FORD of Michigan, fifty-two years old; manufacturer.

In Big Legal Fights.

In Big Legal Fights.

Some of the big legal fights in which he appeared are more than worthy of notice. Among these big cases was the fight of the New York, Westchester and Boston Raliroad Company to get a franchise from the board of aldermen, in which he appeared against the company's rival, the New York and Port Chester Raliroad Company. He was also counsel for the assignee of John E. Searles, the sugar man who failed; he supported ex-Sheriff Erlanger in his fight to abolish arrest and imprisonment for civil action; he was counsel for the Mercantile Trust Company at the time of the shipbuilding trust scandal, and was one of the counsel for James W. Alexander in the first Hyde from the control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

His part in the searching investigation of the insurance business and the iniquitles which he disclosed are still a matter of cotemporaneous news and commest.

All unsought, his work in that investigation brought him the nomination, and Senator Elsberg was half way through his speech nominating Hughes before the convention knew who was being proposed. Then, in a tumult of enthusiasm, he was nominated by acclamation. Three days later Mr. Hughes, believing that his insurance work was perhaps still unfailed, declined the nomination, and Senator Elsberg was half way through his speech nominating Hughes before the convention knew who was being proposed. Then, in a tumult of enthusiasm, he was nominated by acclamation. Three days later Mr. Hughes, believing that his insurance work was perhaps still unfailed, declined the nomination, which was then given to William M. Ivins.

Mr. Hughes was special assistant to the Attorney General in the matter of coleman in 1996.

Governor of New York.

Governor of New York.

Governor of New York.

Governor of New York

He was elected governor of New

Governor of New York.

He was elected governor of New York on the republican ticket for two terms, one from January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1908, and the other from January 1, 1908, to December 31, 1910. He was appointed by President Taft to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1910 and was confirmed by the Senate May 2, 1910. He resigned the office of Governor of New York October 6, 1910, and took his seat on the bench October 10.

While Governor of New York, Mr. Hughes refused to be controlled or guided by the political machine of the state. He was independent in his appointments; he put through the legislature laws which he conceived were needed to safeguard the public—in particular, the public utilities law to requilate public service corporations. It was fought vigorously by the great corporations of the state, but in vain. Gov. Hughes had the people with him and the legislature was afraid of the people.

Vetoed Two-Cent Fares.

Later Gov. Hughes vetoed the socalled 2-cent fare bill. This method of "getting back" at the railroads was tried in the New York legislature and of getting back" at the railroads was tried in the New York legislature and stried in the New York legislature and stried

of "getting back" at the railroads was tried in the New York legislature and adopted in the form of a bill. In vetoing the bill Gov. Hughes stated One of Chicago Banquet Guests that there had been no preliminary investigation to show whether or not 3 cents was a sufficient rate. He con-tended that, while the railroads and tended that, while the railroads and other public service corporations must be compelled to do justice to the public, the public, on the other hand, must be fair to the railroads.

Mr. Hughes was instrumental also while Governor of New York in putting an end to race track gambling, bookmaking and in closing up gambling.

Charles Evans Hughes, republican nominee for President of the United States, was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., April 11, 1862, and is now fifty-four years old. His father was David C.

Career of Charles E. Hughes

Described as an Indefatigable Worker, With a "Passion for Democracy" --- Won Recognition as Investigator of "Big Business."

One of Able Public Service

An Appreciation of Justice Hughes. An article published by Ida M. Tarbell

nized as one of the ablest judges now serving.

Before being appointed to the Supreme bench, Justice Hughes was widely talked of as a probable nominee for the presidency on the republicant ticket to succeed President Taft. His appointment, however, put an end to such talk, and for the last six years he had been entirely out of politics.

Listing appointment was a probable nominee for the presidency on the republicant ticket to succeed President Taft. His appointment, however, put an end to such talk, and for the last six years he had been entirely out of politics.

panies of the state.

Justice Hughes was graduated from Brown University when he was only nineteen years old, although he had suffered for years under the handicap of poor health. As soon as he left college he began to teach Greek and mathematics in Delaware county, going later to the Columbia Law School, where he had won a small scholarship. There he displayed his true caliber, for while keeping well at the head of his classes, he taught for three years in anght school attached to the college, had private classes of law students on the remaining nights of the week, and at the same time was an active law clerk in the offices of Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower.

Two years after his graduation found him teaching law at Cornell.

had private classes of law students on the remaining nights of the week, and at the same time was an active law clerk in the offices of Chamberlain. Carter & Hornblower.

Two years after his graduation found him teaching law at Cornell.

Enters Practice of Law.

The quietness of academic life soon palled on him, and he left his chair at Cornell to engage in active practice with the late Walter S. Carter, of Brooklyn, his father-in-law. Soon after returning to active practice—this was in 1893—Mr. Hughes was sent to Oregon as the representative of the bondholders of an unsuccessful railroad company. It took him seven months to straighten affairs out and then he returned to New York, becoming the court member of the new firm of Carter, Hughes & Dwight.

When Mr. Hughes took up the investigation of the gas trust the general public had to be told who and what he was. When the work of the Stevens committee was over and the first real steps toward cheaper gas had become assured facts, the public had a good idea of what kind of a man had been chosen for the task, although it took the insurance investigation to make his name literally a household word. But Mr. Hughes had done much work before the gas investigation moved the spotlight in his direction.

In Big Legal Fights.

bureaucrat, intent simply on doing the day's work well, without any idea of

JUDGE R. E. BURKE DIES.

Made Ill From Poisoned Soup. CHICAGO, June 10 .- Judge Richard

DO YOU READ HERBERT KAUFMAN'S WEEKLY ME

· "Goodness knows how long apples kept falling on thick-heads before Newton was hit by his illuminating pippin"-there's a punch in every line. Here are a few of his titles tomorrow: "Underdogs Aren't Always Underpaid," "The Djins and Giants of the Imagination" and "Burning Up Half a Billion." You will find them in The Sunday Star.